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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1891.

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

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THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

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Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PUBLISHERS, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 19th January, 1891.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

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A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK.

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A VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH

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Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



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WE invite attention to the following old brandies, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule	10	1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule	10	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule	6	0.50
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule	7.10	0.75
C. Marseilles Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule	14	1.50
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)	14	1.50

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule	8	0.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule	4.50	0.50
C. St. Julien	7	0.75
D. La Rose	11	1.00

BRANDY.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule	11	0.75
B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule	14	1.00
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1875 Vintage, Red Capsule	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
C. Watson's Abouln-Glenliver, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark	8	0.75
D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule	18	1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. J. A. Red Capsule, with Name	10	1.00

GIN.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva	4.50	0.50

RUM.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule	12	1.00
Good Leonard Island	12	1.00

LIQUEURS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
Benedictine	12	1.00
Maraschino	12	1.00
Curacao	12	1.00
Hennessy's Cherry Cordial	12	1.00
Dr. Slegent's Angostura	12	1.00

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SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1891.

THE atrocious attempt on the life of the

CZAREWITZ by a native of Japan, while

being a grievous occurrence from whatever

point it is viewed, also contains mysterious

elements requiring most careful elucidation.

However much people may disagree with

autocratic and despotic government, we are

bound to remember that the young Prince

represented that great European Power

which has proved itself so exceptionally

considerate to the Land of the Rising

Sun in its efforts of regeneration. His

Imperial Highness had been received with

demonstrations of respect and good-will

by all classes that were remarkable even

in that land of generous hospitality, when

all of a sudden—in the vicinity of its

most sacred centre, where the influence

of the "Venerable" reigns supreme,

and in a locality usually noted for its

good order and the warmth of its

welcome to foreigners—a dastardly blow

is delivered to the most distinguished

and honored national guest who has yet

visited that country. If we except the late

General GRANT. Naturally enough the

wave of indignation at the foul deed at this

moment passing over Japan is extreme to

a degree, but it is for those who have

experience of that nation and the character

of its people, more especially those at a

distance, who are uninfluenced by the

excitement of the event, to stand aside and

endeavour to penetrate the mystery by

carefully weighing every possible motive

which could contribute towards bringing

about a catastrophe so injurious to the

nation's progress. So far as we can

gather from the accounts of the affair which

have yet reached us, the Press in Japan

have concluded that it was a simple act

of madness or fanaticism on the part of

the policeman. This, however, in our opinion,

remains to be substantiated, for if there

be one fact more patent than another it

is that in every similar deed of this nature

which has happened in modern times

in Japan, the motive for the act has been

clearly discernible.

Upon a May morning some thirteen

years ago the noblest of the noble amongst

the band of patriots of young Japan—

Okubo—was assassinated, amidst a shower

of may-blossoms thrown up as a signal,

almost within sight of the Mikado's palace,

the misguided youths who perpetrated the

bloody deed walking calmly up to the

palace gate and delivering their swords,

claiming a death penalty for having, in their

lamentable ignorance, killed a great states-

man whom they considered a pro-foreign

advocate and a traitor to his country.

For a similar reason IWAKURA narrowly

escaped with his life the assassin's sword,

but bore the marks of the foul deed to his

untimely end. Moki, the Minister of

Education, who started at the outset in the

pro-foreign direction of actually advocating

the anglicizing of the Japanese language,

also met an untimely death at the assassin's

hand owing to the same policy. Okuma,

the great liberal leader and Prime Minister

whose lustre as a patriot and statesman

will shine second only to that of Okubo

in the history of the regeneration of Dai

Nippon, nearly lost his life and actually

lost a limb only eighteen months ago for

what was considered his pro-foreign

proclivities in connection with Treaty

revision; and in fact we know not of a single

instance in the modern history of Japan in

which the motives influencing these crimes

were not distinguishable or even apparent

on the face of them, either by the confession

of the culprits at their trials, or by other

conclusive evidence. Therefore we may

be excused in endeavouring to trace in

hidden sources the motive inspiring this

latest atrocious deed.

The CZAREWITZ represented a Power

which all European Powers has shown

itself the most friendly disposed towards

Japan, and this was proved by the recent

act of the CZAR in accepting the Japanese

principle of Treaty revision without

reserve. His Imperial Highness also

represented a friendly neighboring Power

whose commercial relations with Japan

are of the highest importance to the nation.

All this was known and fully appreciated

by the country, as the native Press

testifies. Besides, he was the distinguished

and honored guest of the Emperor as well

as of the nation. Bearing in mind these

facts, how did it come to pass that, almost

in the most sacred centre of Japan, where

obedience and order are the rule, this

innocent youth, representing influences

fraught with so much benefit and

consequences to the country, should have

been subjected to such a gross violation

of the very characteristics for which

the Japanese of all peoples have been so

greatly distinguished? Well may Japan

exclaim "my worst enemy might have

spared me this!" but we are led by the

current of our thoughts to weigh what

possible influences could have inspired a

deed so dastardly and injurious to Japan.

In making a searching inquiry into

probabilities, are we wrong in surmising

that possibly Chinese influence and Chinese

sympathy may be found at the bottom of an act

so altogether at variance with the Japanese

character? Many things point in this

direction—ancient rivalry, recent acts of

a similar nature perpetrated in Korea to

the detriment of Japan, jealousy of that

country's growing influence with Russia,

and a consistent but well disguised antipathy

to Japan and the Japanese, envy at their

progressive march, their superior navy, and

numerous other points which can be readily

called to mind. The fact of the CZAREWITZ

devoting so much time to Japan was

another element of jealousy, and what

more easy way of embarrassing her

despised enemy than arranging such a

contempt? No one acquainted with

China's history and who knows the

national character will deny that Chinese

officialdom is fully capable of such

dastardly acts—in fact, it is notorious that

outrages even more atrocious and dastardly

have been instigated by some of the

most prominent of China's living statesmen.

Too cowardly to inspire such an act them-

selves in China, the opportunity for the

discomfiture of her deadly enemy may

have proved too great to be lost sight of!

At all events, we trust that while the

would-be murderer lives every effort will

be made to discover the aiders and

abettors in this great crime, and if it should

be brought home to roost on Chinese

shoulders, then there is some hope for the

regeneration of China and the cleansing

of the Augean stables at Peking, Tientsin,

Canton and other places.

TELEGRAMS.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, May 19th.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from

influenza, and rheumatism in the legs resulting

therefrom.

A VICTIM TO "LA GRIPPE."

Lord Edward Cavendish has died of influenza.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

EXAMPLE on the census papers—"Alexander

Wilson; age last birthday, eleven months."

FRANK COLLINS,
Hon. Secy.

